# RECEIVED-WATER SUPP

## CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION REPORT MCADAMS WATER ASSOCIATION PWS ID # 0040005 July 2009

In accordance to the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act, the 2008 Consumer Confidence Report was prepared and distributed to the customers of the above Water System as follows:

|                     | Customers were informed of availability of CCR by:  |
|---------------------|---|
|                     | Advertisement in local paper  |
|                     | On water bills  |
|                     | ☐ Other   |
|                     | Date customers were informed:   |
|                     | CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other   |
|                     | direct delivery methods:  |
|                     | Date mailed/distributed:  |
| X                   | CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published   |
|                     | CCR and proof of publication)   |
|                     | Name of Newspaper: The Star HERALD  Date Published: $\frac{1}{1}$ $\frac{1}{2009}$  |
|                     | Date Published: JP19 1, 2009  |
|                     | CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)  Date posted:   |
|                     | CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address:  www.   |
|                     |   |
| <b>CERTIFICAT</b>   | TION:   |
|                     | by that a 2008 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the this public water system in the form and manner identified above. |
| PAESIC              | JENT ABLIS 60 6 FAEX 6-26-09  Mayer, Owner, etc.) (Please type)  Date   |
| Name/Title (Preside | rt, Mayer, Owner, etc.) (Please type)  Date   |
| / Willis of         | LOSIACO   |
|                     | Signature   |

Mail completed form to: MDH ~ Division of Water Supply ~ P O Box 1700 ~ Jackson, MS 39215

### Annual Drinking Water Quality Report McAdams Water Association PWS ID # 0040005 July 2009

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source consists of two wells that draw from the Meridian-Upper Wilcox Aquifer.

A source water assessment has been completed for McAdam Water Association to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information has been received by our office and will be made available for review upon request. The water supply for received a low susceptibility ranking to contamination.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Galen Shumaker at 662-674-5353 . We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the second Tuesday of every month at the McAdams Water Association office at 6:00 p.m.

McAdams Water Association routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2008. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

*Treatment Technique (TT)* - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

|                                   |                  |                       |                   | TEST RI  | ESULTS              |  |     |   |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--|---------------------|--|-----|---|
| Contaminant                       | Violation<br>Y/N | Date<br>Collecte<br>d | Level<br>Detected | Range of Detects or<br># of Samples Exceeding<br>MCL/ACL | Unit<br>Measurement | MCLG                                   | MCL | Likely Source of Contamination  |
| Inorganic C                       | Contami          | nants                 |                   |  |                     | ······································ |     |   |
| 10. Barium                        | N                |                       | 0.1               | No Range   | Ppm                 | 2                                      | 2   | Discharge of drilling wastes;<br>discharge from metal refineries;<br>erosion of natural deposits  |
| 12. Cadmium                       | N                |                       | 0.3               | No Range   | Ppb                 | 5                                      | 5   | Corrosion of galvanized pipes;<br>erosion of natural deposits;<br>discharge from metal refineries;<br>runoff from waste batteries and<br>paints |
| 13. Chromium                      | N                |                       | 6                 | No Range   | Ppb                 | 100                                    | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits  |
| 16. Fluoride                      | N                |                       | 0.1               | No Range   | ppm                 | 4                                      | 4   | Erosion of natural deposits; water<br>additive which promotes strong<br>teeth; discharge from fertilizer and<br>aluminum factories              |
| 19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)         | N                |                       | 0.1               | No Range   | ppm                 | 10                                     | 10  | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching<br>from septic tanks, sewage; erosion<br>of natural deposits   |
| 21. Selenium                      | N                |                       | 2                 | No Range   | ppb                 | 50                                     | 50  | Discharge from petroleum and<br>metal refineries; erosion of natural<br>deposits; discharge from mines  |
| Volatile Org                      | ganic Co         | ontamin               | ants              |  |                     |  |     |   |
| 73. TTHM [Total trihalo-methanes] | N                | 2004*                 | 10.67             | None   | ppb                 | 0                                      | 100 | By-product of drinking water chlorination   |
| Most recent sa                    | N                | 2004*                 | 10                | None   | ppm                 | 0                                      | 60  | By-product of drinking water chlorination   |

<sup>\*</sup> Most recent sample results available

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Please call our office if you have questions.

### 2008 CCR Contact Information

| Date: 7/8/0  | 19   | Time: 10;16                  |  |
|--|--|------------------------------|--|
| PWSID: 00400   | 005  |                              |  |
| System Name:   | readom   |                              |  |
| And the second s |  |                              |  |
| Lead/Copper Lar  | nguage MSDH  | Message re: Radiological Lab |  |
| MRDL V   | iolation   | nlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA  |  |
| Other Viola  | ation(s)   |                              |  |
| Will correct report & ma   | il copy marked " <b>corrected c</b>  | с <b>ору</b> " to MSDH.      |  |
| Will notify customers of   | availability of corrected repo   | ort on next monthly bill.    |  |
|  |  |                              |  |
|  | WILL DO CORRECTED C<br>CUSTOMERS OF AVAILA<br>REPORT ON WATER BIL<br>AND SEND US A COPY. | ABLE CORRECTED               |  |
|  |  |                              |  |
| Spoke with Coperator Out   | Shumaker<br>wher Secretary)  | 6012116-7402                 |  |

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| 16. Fluoride                      | Z                |                   | 0.1               | No Range   | ppm                 | 4    | 4   | Erosion of natural deposits; water<br>additive which promotes strong<br>teeth; discharge from fertilizer and<br>aluminum factories              |
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| Disinfectan                       | its & Dis        | sinfection        | n By-Pro          | oducts   |                     |      |     |   |
| 73. TTHM [Total tri halomethanes] | N                | 2004*             | 10.67             | None   | ppb                 | 0    | 80  | By-product of drinking water chlorination   |
| HAA5 [Halo-<br>acetic acids]      | N                | 2004*             | 10                | None   | ppb                 | 0    | 60  | By-product of drinking water chlorination   |
| Chlorine [as<br>Cl2]              | N                | Jan - Dec<br>2008 | 0.50 -<br>2.30    | None   | ppm                 | 4    | 4   | Water additive used to treat microbes   |

#### **Additional Information for Lead**

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. McAdams Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

#### \*\*\*\*A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING\*\*\*\*\*

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-576-7518.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations:

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test fir chlorine residuals as required by the Stage 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our water system failed to complete these monitoring requirements in August 2005 by not collecting the required number of samples. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period...

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